

Relief agencies need \$10m

BEIRUT (R) — Relief agencies in Lebanon need about \$10 million to assist some 150,000 people displaced by the fighting this month, the United Nations said Tuesday. A U.N. statement said Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had appealed for more contributions to the U.N. Trust Fund for Lebanon "to alleviate the massive human suffering". The fund has already spent \$450,000 on relief during the latest outbreak of fighting and other U.N. agencies have agreed to contribute \$2.6 million, the statement said. Many people have fled areas of fighting, mostly to the Israeli-occupied south or to relatively safe areas of Beirut. The statement said U.N. agencies had distributed wheat, cooking oil, sugar, canned meat, blankets and kitchen utensils. They are also supplying water to displaced people and repairing water systems in Beirut and the Shouf mountains southeast of the capital, it added.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Over 90 Indians killed by monsoon

NEW DELHI (R) — Heavy monsoon rains in four Indian states have killed more than 90 people and caused widespread destruction, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Tuesday. PTI said at least 62 people have died in the past week in the western state of Maharashtra. In the flooded district, army boats rescued thousands marooned when five villages were submerged by the flooded Godavari River. In the Jharkhand state of Sikkim, army helicopters flew their first food-dropping sorties Monday after the weather cleared. In the northern state of Haryana, irrigation and power minister told reporters in the capital city of Chandigarh that unprecedented floods had resulted in damage to Autumn crops, property and roads to the tune of 700 and 1,000 million rupees (\$70 million and \$100 million).

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Hassan cables good wishes to Chile

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a cable of good wishes on behalf of himself and Jordan's people and government to the Chilean president on the occasion of Chile's national day. In his cable, Prince Hassan wished the Chilean president success in the leadership of his country and the people to achieve further progress and prosperity.

Fahd, Jalloud discuss bilateral relations

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday met Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, and discussed bilateral relations, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. The agency, which gave no details of the meeting, said Maj. Jalloud was in Saudi Arabia to perform the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

Cypriot foreign minister resigns

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis submitted his resignation Tuesday to president Spyros Kyprianou who accepted it, a government spokesman said. The statement said Mr. Rolandis would explain his reason in the next few days and the president had asked Interior and Defence Minister Christodoulos Venizelos to take over his duties temporarily.

Albania attacks Israeli policies

VIENNA (R) — Albania said Tuesday the resignation of Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin was the result of a disastrous policy which produced a prolonged economic and political crisis within the country. The Communist daily Zeri i Popullit said the Begin government had promoted a policy of expansion directed against all Arab peoples and other Arab countries.

Bomb damages Armenian shop

BEIRUT (R) — A small bomb exploded outside an Armenian clothes shop in central west Beirut Monday night and an anonymous caller claimed responsibility on behalf of what he called, the "Friends of France in Lebanon." The newspaper An Nahar quoted the caller as saying the "Friends of France were against the activities of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), a guerrilla group fighting for an independent Armenia. ASALA, which was based in Beirut until the Israeli invasion last year, claimed responsibility for a bomb at Orly Airport in Paris in July.

Turkey arrests 2 Greek fishermen

ANKARA (R) — Two Greek fishermen were arrested at the Turkish town of Kusadasi on the Aegean Sea on Saturday for violating Turkish territorial waters, police officials in Kusadasi said Tuesday. They said fishermen Niko Zuni and Theodoros Ponderos were spotted by radar inside Turkish territorial waters as they fished off the Greek island of Samos.

Artillery exchanges flare around the Lebanese town of Souk Al Gharb Ceasefire efforts mount amid renewed shelling

BEIRUT (R) — Limited artillery exchanges flared Tuesday around the strategic town of Souk Al Gharb overlooking Beirut as United States and Saudi Arabian envoys persevered in efforts to arrange a Lebanese ceasefire.

Lebanese army positions in the coastal town of Jbail (Byblos), 30 kilometres north of Beirut, also came under fire for the third consecutive day as Syrian-backed, anti-government forces apparently tried to disrupt a makeshift air force base.

Despite concentrated shelling Monday by two U.S. navy ships of anti-government militias threatening to capture Souk Al Gharb from the Lebanese army, the artillery exchanges continued Tuesday, though at a much reduced level.

Five warships from the 12-strong U.S. fleet lying off Beirut steamed close to the city Tuesday, but did not open fire.

At the same time, five French Super-Étendard strike planes, scrambled from the aircraft carrier Foch, also patrolling near Beirut, swooped over the battle zones on reconnaissance flights. Western military officials said.

French, American and British jets have launched several similar sorties recently in support of U.S., French, Italian and British troops on the ground serving in a four-nation peacekeeping force. Israeli and Syrian planes have

Bandar Ibn Sultan was, meanwhile, in Damascus pursuing his ceasefire efforts with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and predominantly Druze Progressive Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat.

Senior Lebanese officials said in Beirut that Syria had softened its conditions for a ceasefire, agreeing to allow the Lebanese army to hold its present mountain positions after an end to the fighting. Syria and its Lebanese allies had previously refused to stop fighting until the army withdrew from all the mountain areas around Beirut.

According to the agreement now under consideration, the Saudis and Syrians would act as observers at a round-table conference between the Lebanese government and opposition factions, the officials said.

This would be preceded by a ceasefire and the formation of a neutral committee to supervise it made up either from the United Nations truce observation organisation or a team from the Beirut peacekeeping force, they said.

They said issues still to be resolved were small, but could yet take weeks to hammer out.

Residents near Souk Al Gharb said artillery exchanges between the PSP dominated anti-government forces and the army flared early Tuesday afternoon after more than 12 hours of comparative quiet.



A U.S. Marine cleans his automatic rifle Tuesday while fighting continues around Beirut (A.P. wirephoto)

Spadolini says Lebanon ceasefire possible

ROME (R) — Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini said Tuesday a ceasefire could be imminent in Lebanon where government troops and Syrian-backed militiamen have been battling close to the capital Beirut.

Mr. Spadolini interrupted a debate by the Italian senate defence and foreign affairs commissions to say that General Franco Angioni, commander of Italy's peacekeeping unit in Lebanon, had just told him by radio there was a possibility of a ceasefire accord.

He said Gen. Angioni was speaking after the daily meeting in Beirut of a committee made up of the four commanders of the U.S.-French-Italian-British peace force in Lebanon and a Lebanese representative.

Gen. Angioni said the Lebanese representative announced that contacts were under way with the warring parties on a ceasefire.

Saudi mediator receives Lebanese opposition reply to ceasefire plan

DAMASCUS (R) — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat met Saudi Arabian peace envoy Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan Tuesday and gave him the Lebanese opposition's reply to his proposals for a ceasefire around Beirut, diplomats said.

There was no immediate indication what the response was.

Mr. Junblat had an earlier meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and former Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadi.

The diplomats said Mr. Hamadi had returned to Damascus from northern Lebanon where he conferred on the ceasefire proposals with Mr. Junblat's co-leaders in the opposition National Salvation Front — ex-President Suleiman Franjeh and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Earlier, after two hours of talks with Foreign Minister Khaddam, the prince told reporters that he remained cautiously optimistic about the chances of achieving a ceasefire agreement.

He said he would send the National Salvation Front's reply on to Beirut.

Prince Bandar, Saudi Arabia's ambassador-designate to the United States, was sent back to Damascus Monday by King Fahd to try to revive the ceasefire effort which appeared deadlocked at the weekend.

So far the prince has given no details of his proposals. In Beirut, there was no comment to reporters after the meeting.

Afghan jets attack Pakistani village

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Tuesday accused neighbouring Afghanistan of entering its airspace 111 times in the past two days, on one occasion bombing and strafing an isolated Pakistani village.

Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik told a press conference here there were four incidents on Sunday and six on Monday, bringing to 23 the total of Afghan incursions into Pakistani territory since Aug. 1.

"This is the first time they have dropped bombs and strafed," he said, referring to the incident on Sunday near Parachinar, 140 kilometres west of the northwest frontier capital of Peshawar.

Mr. Naik said latest information indicated six Afghan MiG fighter jets dropped nine bombs and strafed a tiny village named Yusuf Khel outside Parachinar. Six people were injured, he said.

Radio Pakistan reported on Sunday that one man died and another was injured when seven MiG 21 jets flew in and dropped eight bombs.

Mr. Naik said the Afghan planes took no aggressive action in the other airspace violations.

He declined to give any reason for the upsurge in border violations. There were 33 Afghan border violations in the first six months of this year.

Western diplomats here have suggested the bombing could be a warning to Pakistan to stay flexible in the now deadlocked talks through a United Nations intermediary on a political solution to the Afghan crisis.

Kohl to meet Thatcher, Craxi

BONN (R) — The three West European allies most firmly committed to deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles later this year, if there is no arms pact with Moscow, are to hold separate talks in Bonn this week.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, whose governments say they will deploy U.S. cruise missiles if the Geneva talks fail, are to meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, which would station cruise and Pershing II missiles on its soil if there is no agreement.

Belgium and the Netherlands, the other two countries where cruise missiles may be stationed, have said they will await the outcome of the Geneva talks before deciding on deployment.

Mr. Kohl is due to meet Mrs. Thatcher Wednesday and Mr. Craxi on Friday.

Washington briefed its European allies on the state of the talks at a secret meeting in Brussels Monday of NATO's special consultative group. The briefing coincided with West German and U.S. newspaper reports that recent letters from President Ronald Reagan to European leaders detailed a new arms reduction proposal to be put to the Soviet delegation in Geneva.

British sources confirmed Tuesday that Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher would discuss a letter they received from Mr. Reagan last week. They also confirmed that Mrs. Thatcher would discuss new proposals for the Geneva talks while in Bonn, but they could provide no details.

Bush hands message to Hungarian leader

BUDAPEST (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush concluded a two-day visit to Budapest Tuesday by handing Hungary's head of state what he described as "a message of friendship and cooperation" from President Reagan.

Before leaving for Vienna to end a seven-nation tour of North Africa and Eastern Europe, Mr. Bush said the letter to head of state Pal Losonczy conveyed goodwill and recognition of improved U.S. relations with Hungary. He declined to discuss its contents.

The vice-president told a news conference his talks Monday with Communist Party leader Janos Kadar and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar had given him a better understanding of Hungary's political and economic system.

He said the United States would continue to distinguish between individual East Bloc states according to their policies, and added that he hoped Washington would be a strong and reliable partner for Hungary.

Mr. Bush said he saw a chance for improving conditions of preferential trade status for Hungary, which the Communist government has said is hampered because it requires annual approval by the American Congress.

Mr. Bush said he had discussed the matter at length with Mr. Kadar and Mr. Lazar and, although he hoped for improvements, he could not say when these might take place.

Khomeini threatens oil supplies of Iraq's allies

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned countries supporting Iraq that if they helped Baghdad to block Iranian oil exports Iran would cut off their oil supplies from the Gulf.

The threat was clearly aimed at France, which French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson confirmed Monday planned to go ahead with delivery of five missile-carrying Super Étendard fighter planes to Iraq.

Tehran Radio quoted the ayatollah as telling a meeting of officials that if Iraq's allies wanted to help Iraq hit Iran's economic resources, "We shall cut your hands off from oil and you will never see the colour of oil again. We hope that this will not happen."

The radio said he was referring to "the allies of Iraq". Although he did not directly name France, Khomeini's statement was the latest in a series of warnings made in

response to reports France would lend the fighters to Iraq.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Sunday that if his country's oil shipments were stopped by Iraqi attack Iran would make sure that no oil at all was exported.

Diplomats in Tehran said France has been under pressure from Western allies led by the United States and Britain to postpone the loan of the planes for fear that their use against Iranian oil exports could trigger a dangerous expansion of the Gulf war and a new world oil crisis.

The newspaper of the dominant Islamic Republican Party in Iran Monday openly urged its supporters to attack French interests if France went ahead with the delivery.

It said the hijacking of an Air France passenger plane to Tehran last month should have made the French government understand that it can "easily be hurt."

Syria softens demands for ceasefire

BEIRUT (R) — Syria has softened its conditions for a ceasefire in Lebanon in spite of this week's military escalation in the central mountains and direct U.S. naval action on behalf of the Lebanese army, senior Lebanese officials said Tuesday.

They said Saudi mediator Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan had succeeded in cutting down the Syrian demands, which have so far blocked an agreement between the Lebanese government and

Syrian-backed anti-government forces.

Although the Syrian position was not spelt out in detail, they said Damascus had agreed to a ceasefire in place, whereby the Lebanese army would retain its present positions in the hills overlooking Beirut.

Syria and its Lebanese allies had previously refused to stop fighting until the army withdrew from all the mountain area.

There had been fears that the

intense fighting between the Lebanese army and what the government refers to as "foreign forces" in the Lebanese mountains, plus U.S. naval action Monday, might have shattered all hopes for a negotiated settlement of the current crisis.

U.S. warships Monday fired 120 salvos into the hills overlooking Souk Al Gharb in what appeared to be the first U.S. intervention directly in support of the Lebanese army.

Gandhi gets spectacular welcome in Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was given a spectacular welcome when she arrived in Cyprus Tuesday on a three-day official visit at the invitation of President Spyros Kyprianou.

In a welcoming address at Larnaca Airport, Mr. Kyprianou described her visit as of "exceptional importance."

He noted that her father, Pandit Nehru had joined the late Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios and Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt as co-founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, of which Mrs. Gandhi is current president.

In her reply before a crowd of cheering Cypriots waving Indian

flags, Mrs. Gandhi referred to Cyprus as "a great little island" and said both she and her father had been privileged to count Archbishop Makarios as a personal friend.

She said Archbishop Makarios was the architect of Cypriot liberation and had gained for Cyprus the respect of the world community and especially of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mrs. Gandhi drove in a mile-long motorcade to the capital Nicosia. Several townspeople said it was the warmest welcome they had seen Larnaca give any visitor apart from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu who came to Cyprus early last year.

OAU to start talks on Western Sahara today

NAIROBI (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), frustrated in its efforts to end fighting in Chad, tackled Africa's other major dispute this week with a special committee meeting on the Western Sahara.

The Western Sahara has long dogged OAU business. Diplomats in Rabat say the meeting could be decisive for the outcome of the eight-year conflict over the territory between Morocco, which administers it, and Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony.

The three-day meeting, which opens in Addis Ababa Wednesday, will try to arrange a ceasefire and a referendum on self-determination in the territory.

Seven African countries, as well as Morocco and the Polisario, will attend the meeting.

OAU officials said the meeting had the full backing of the United Nations, whose Deputy Secretary-General for special political affairs, Abdullah Farah, will take part in the talks.

Current OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ehiopia's head of state, will chair the meeting which will also be attended by Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Ahmad Sekou Touré of Guinea.

The other members of the OAU committee, Mali, Sudan and Nigeria, will be represented at a lower level.

U.S. diplomats dismiss Soviet details on airliner

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Moscow Tuesday published elaborate new details to support its version of the South Korean airliner incident, but a U.S. embassy spokesman described them as another attempt to lay blame for the shooting down of the plane on Washington.

The details were contained in a complicated map and a long accompanying article by an air marshal published in Tuesday's Soviet press.

The map of the Far East showed what Moscow said was the synchronised passage of a U.S. spy satellite and the South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard over Soviet territory.

With the map, was a half-page article by Air Force Marshal Pyotr Kirsanov, saying the Boeing 747 had cooperated with U.S. sea and aircraft in an elaborate plan to

probe and spy on Soviet military installations.

The U.S. embassy spokesman here said his government had already rejected these charges and added: "They are trying to come up with any kind of explanation they can dream of. They are clearly trying to deflect public outrage towards us and away from them."

Other Western diplomats Monday dismissed the new details, following their release in advance Monday night by the official news agency TASS, as adding nothing significant to Moscow's account.

Some diplomats said the precision of the new details might indicate Moscow was going to announce it had found the plane's "black box" flight recorder and say the new data was in it.

The U.S. spokesman said his embassy was in touch with the

Soviet Foreign Ministry about the recorder, but had not yet heard anything about it.

In Paris a pilots' boycott forced the cancellation of an Air France Paris-Moscow flight Tuesday for the second consecutive day.

Union pilots and co-pilots at Air France last Tuesday began a 60-day boycott of all flights to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Sept. 1 destruction of a South Korean jetliner.

About 80 per cent of the 1,400 pilots and co-pilots at Air France are union members. The Air France flight to Moscow on Monday was the first that was cancelled since the pilots' boycott began.

An Air France spokesman said Tuesday that the airline was unable to find "voluntary crews" to pilot the Moscow flights on Monday and Tuesday.

Paris-Moscow flights a week, daily except Wednesday. A spokesman for the state-owned airline said Air France hoped its service to Moscow would continue on Thursday.

Meanwhile U.S. navy ships looking for the "black box" flight recorder from the downed airliner heard a ping noise, but a search of the area revealed nothing, defence officials said Tuesday.

They said that from time to time the searchers heard sounds similar to those emitted by the Boeing's flight and voice recorders.

The officials said that a search of the area south of the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island in the Sea of Japan failed to confirm that the sounds were from the Boeing 747's recorders. They gave no explanation for the misleading sounds.

Air France operates six direct

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MIDDLE EAST

Arafat's options limited in Lebanon

By Hugh Carnegie
Reuter

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Palestinians living around this northern port hailed the surprise return to Lebanon of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, but his support and options seem limited amid renewed civil warfare raging in the country.

Mr. Arafat, clad as ever in military uniform and signalling victory signs to supporters, got a rousing reception on Friday in Palestinian refugee camps when he re-entered Lebanon for the first time in three months, apparently by boat from Tunis.

But the secretive nature of his arrival showed the difficulties he is facing despite continued solid support from the thousands of Palestinians living in this area.

For his leadership is dogged by a simmering dispute with Syria, the key Arab power in the region, and

by a Syrian-backed rebellion within his mainstream PLO faction, Fateh.

He also faces a distinctly hostile reaction to his return by Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) chief Walid Junblatt, leader of anti-government forces with whom Mr. Arafat is supposed to be allied.

Mr. Arafat had not been in Lebanon since June 24, when Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad abruptly expelled him from Damascus after he accused Syrian troops of actively supporting the Fateh rebels, led by Col. Abu Musa, in fierce clashes with loyalist guerrillas in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

The expulsion effectively cut

him off from his men, whom he had previously frequently visited in high-speed car dashes from Syria, unless he was prepared to come by boat, running the risk of interception by Israeli gunboats in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Arafat told Western reporters Sunday he had no contact with Damascus before returning to Lebanon and he gave no indication that an end to his dispute with Mr. Assad was in sight.

The consequences of this for him are great, as all his fighters in Lebanon are based within Syrian-controlled territory and all his movements here are therefore subject to Syrian scrutiny, if not veto should Damascus so decide.

Mr. Arafat's military deputy Abu Jihad (Khalil Al-Wazir) implicitly acknowledged this when he told the same reporters Syrian troops constantly obstructed the movements of Fateh loyalists in the Bekaa and other areas.

An example of this came when Mr. Arafat sent a jeep to collect a

One of the reasons for Mr. Arafat's return at this stage might be to try to reassert his predominance as Palestinian leader by throwing his weight behind the pro-Israeli invasion alliance of PSP and PLO forces, some analysts said.

They said he might also be considering offering his men to fight alongside the PSP, as a way of finding a rapprochement with Syria.

Mr. Arafat repeatedly stressed at the interview that his men were part of a joint Palestinian-Lebanese "nationalist force."

He added none of his fighters were officially fighting against the Lebanese army yet. But he said some were in the mountains and some were doubtless involved in the battles as "volunteers."

He said his men were available if Mr. Junblatt requested them.

But Mr. Junblatt himself, at present fully backed by Syria, moved quickly to distance himself from Mr. Arafat.

"We do not want anyone to be returned after a long absence and after he returned through the narrow door on a small boat," the PSP leader said in a statement in Damascus.

All reports of a Palestinian presence in the battles around Beirut say Col. Abu Musa's men are most involved in the fighting.

Mr. Arafat's officials in Tripoli said the last clashes between the rebels and loyalist guerrillas were several weeks ago, but they admitted that the mutineers still set up road blocks to hinder the loyalists' freedom of movement.

One senior military commander said the rebels had even stolen an ambulance from the loyalists to send to the battle zone in the Shuf Mountains in the last few weeks.

The commander said rebels and loyalists fighting alongside the PSP were in separate sectors.

Mr. Arafat said he returned to Lebanon because it was his duty in the "crucial circumstances" to be with the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies.

But, for the time being at least, he has only a limited role in the present Lebanese conflict, in stark contrast to the dominant part he played in last year's battles with the Israeli invaders.

NEWS ANALYSIS

small group of reporters from a nearby hotel after midnight on Saturday to come to his base for one of his customary early hour interviews.

The jeep was turned back by a Syrian check-point outside Tripoli, an affront unthinkable when Mr. Arafat was based in Beirut along with thousands of guerrillas before their evacuation from the capital following the Israeli invasion last year.

The PLO leader's return to Lebanon came as PSP militiamen and their allies were locked in fierce battles for control of key mountain ridges overlooking Beirut with the Lebanese army.

Western and Lebanese officials say the PSP forces are supported by many Palestinian fighters, mostly from Col. Abu Musa's rebels. At the same time, United States warships supporting a joint U.S., French, Italian and British peace-keeping force in Beirut have shelled anti-government positions after American positions came under fire during the fighting.

Mr. Arafat told a crowd of cheering supporters Sunday it was no coincidence that his return coincided with these events.

Palestinian dies after TV appearance

BEIRUT (R) — A wounded Palestinian, captured by the Lebanese army near the mountain village of Souk El-Gharb, admitted on Lebanese state television Monday that he had been fighting in the mountains east of Beirut. The prisoner, identified as Fadi Abdel Mawla Nasseir, died of his wounds after his TV appearance, state-run Beirut Radio said.

He was interviewed in hospital and said he was a member of the radical Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

2 senior Israeli officers cleared of West Bank brutality charges

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Two senior Israeli officers have been cleared of ordering soldiers to beat up Palestinian youths on the occupied West Bank last year, military sources said Monday.

Opposition politicians immediately alleged that there had been an official cover-up.

Former West Bank military commander Brig. Ya'acov Hartabi and Hebron military governor Col. Shalom Lugassi were acquitted in closed military hearings conducted by deputy chief of staff David Ivri.

Labour Party parliamentarian and former cabinet minister Shulamit Aloni said Monday the secret hearings were intended to protect even more senior military personnel and former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Aloni told Reuters: "This is a clear cover-up. They are afraid of a public trial because the officers would have incriminated others including Sharon, the real architect of the policy of beating up Arabs."

The hearings were held in the light of testimony at a court martial early this year by seven soldiers accused of brutally mistreating Arabs in the West Bank town of Hebron during riots there in March and April 1982.

Several witnesses testified in that trial, which was open to the press, that Hartabi and Lugassi ordered soldiers to harass and beat Arabs and sometimes stood by and watched the orders being carried out.

Four of the soldiers, ranking from master sergeant to private, received jail sentences of from three to six months.

Another prominent opposition politician, who declined to be named, said: "It is not at all clear to me that what has been done is legal and whether this secret verdict can be appealed. It seems the army has cancelled the grave charges laid against these officers by means of an administrative order."

The army spokesman's office turned down a request by Reuters to see the written verdict of the secret hearings and receive details of the evidence brought before them.

The 1982 events followed an unprecedented explosion of unrest on the West Bank after the Israelis dismissed several prominent Palestinian mayors.

In the published verdict of the

earlier court martial, the three judges said Hartabi and Lugassi issued orders which were on the face of it illegal and should not have been obeyed.

The judges especially condemned orders alleged to have been given by Hartabi who, according to the unchallenged testimony of several witnesses, instructed soldiers to herd people from a refugee camp near Bethlehem into classrooms, beat them and smash their watches.

The army spokesman declined to say which witnesses, if any, had appeared at the secret hearings, but military sources said such hearings were usually conducted by the presiding officer with the accused in private.

Unlike at a full-dress court martial, where three legally-trained judges preside and the proceedings are like those of a court of law with lawyers, witnesses and cross-examinations, the procedure is less formal and much shorter, one of the sources said.

Aloni insisted the proceedings were anti-democratic, saying: "When privates and sergeants are on trial, everything is out in the open. When senior officers are tried, it's all done on the quiet."

The 1982 events followed an unprecedented explosion of unrest on the West Bank after the Israelis dismissed several prominent Palestinian mayors.

In the published verdict of the

U.S. scientist leaves Israel after talks

TEL AVIV (R) — President Reagan's chief scientist, nuclear physicist George Keyworth, left Israel Monday after talks with political and military leaders.

Israeli Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman said they discussed research in defence, space and nuclear sciences.

Dr. Keyworth, head of the White House Department of Science and Technology and former chief of the Nuclear Weapons Research Institute, told reporters he did not discuss specific projects but met people concerned with basic science and defence research.

He met Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, favourite to become prime minister now Menachem Begin has resigned, Defence Minister Moshe Arens, the head of Israel's energy commission and the directors of military and civilian research establishments.

He said Israel's role in basic scientific research was out of all proportion to its size.

Israel, already a producer of advanced arms and electronics components, said last January it was setting up a space agency and planned to launch a communications satellite in cooperation with another unnamed country.

Israel has never confirmed reports published abroad that it has nuclear weapons, but has repeatedly said it would not be the first to use a nuclear bomb in the Middle East.

Entebbe raid leader gets key Israeli army post

TEL AVIV (R) — Maj.-Gen. Dan Shomron, who led Israel's hostage rescue operation at Entebbe Airport in 1976, has been appointed commander of ground forces.

He is the first full-time chief of ground forces command, created recently to coordinate all army

land activities, the military announced.

Maj.-Gen. Shomron, 46, has been without an active command, since completing a tour as southern forces commander last year. He has spent several months studying in the United States and did not take part in Israel's Lebanon War.

Frenchman on trial in Israel for allegedly spying for PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — The trial of a Frenchman accused of spying for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has started here, a French embassy official said Monday.

Henry Eicholtzer, 26, is alleged to have been recruited by the PLO in Libya in 1978 and visited Israel to photograph possible bombing

targets, including Tel Aviv's tallest office building. He was arrested here in July.

He submitted a deposition in a Tel Aviv District Court Sunday in which he admitted most of the charges against him but said he did not know the photographs were to be used to plan bombings. The trial was adjourned until Nov. 6.

Cypriot president accepts U.N. leader's initiative

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said Monday he had decided to accept new proposals by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, aimed at solving the divided island's problems.

"I wish to state today that we accept the U.N. secretary general's personal effort and his method of approach which aims at leading... to the formulation of a framework for an overall solution of the Cyprus problem..." he said in a statement.

The U.N. proposals were submitted to the president and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, last month. According to leaked documents, they include a rotating presidency between Greek- and Turkish-Cypriots, land concessions by the Turks and a two-chamber legislature.

The Turkish-Cypriot leadership has not yet announced its stand.

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19:30	Programme Review	
19:30	Local Programme	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic Series	
21:30	Wrestling	
22:30	Local Programme	
23:00	News in Arabic	
FOREIGN CHANNEL			
18:00	French Programme	
19:00	News in French	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	The Two Of Us	
21:10	Documentary: Operation Elephant	
22:00	News in English	
22:15	Simon and Simon	
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07:00	Morning Show	
07:30	News Bulletin	
08:00	News Summary	
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THE NEWS

Amman meeting will discuss Arab fisheries

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting will be held in Amman in the middle of October to discuss means of developing the Arab World's fisheries and fish production.

The meeting is organised by the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and is expected to be attended by most Arab states. A CAEU spokesman said that the meeting will pave the way for a general Arab conference to discuss fish production.

During the three-day meeting,

the delegates will discuss ways of developing Arab fish wealth, drawing up Arab regulations for joint exploitation of fish by Arab countries that have common shores and ways of making fish production a basic element in achieving food security in the Arab World. The CAEU spokesman said.

He added the meeting's various discussions and recommendations will be submitted to the general conference.

U.S. musicians in concert

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Renaissance Chamber Orchestra of Detroit arrived in Amman last week and started its programme Sunday with the opening night Gala Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The Orchestra ran its second concert Tuesday, and will be performing also on Thursday and Saturday in the concert hall of the RCC.

The group consisting of 15 musicians lead by Mr. Misha Rachlevsky is sponsored by the Friends of Children Club in Amman, in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

The group's programme includes pieces of music by

Mozart, Chopin, Schubert, Handel, Rossini, Vivaldi, Bartok, Kreisler, Marcello, Pachelbel and Barber.

The Jordanian public is enjoying Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik concert which is considered his purest essence of serene composition, also Marcello's delightful "Oboe Concerto In D Minor", Barber's most popular single "Adagio For Strings", Pachelbel's "Canon In D Major", "The Four Seasons" of Vivaldi, Bartok's Duets for violins, Chopin's three piano solos, Schubert's "Quintet In A Major" — "The Trout", Kreisler's "Three Waltzes", Handel's "Grosso Concerto OP 6 No. 11" and Rossini's Sonata No. 1 In G Major and other pieces performed by the young musicians of Detroit.



Palestinian refugee boys with their new clothes given to them by the YMCA on Eid Al Adha.

YMCA donates clothes to 350 Palestinian boys

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of Eid Al Adha, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Amman has distributed gifts to 350 orphan Palestinian refugee boys in Jordan.

The YMCA Board of Directors and the YMCA Summer Camp Committee thank all institutions

and friends in Jordan who have generously contributed to the Summer Camp project, thus enabling them to conduct the Summer Camp in 1983 and distribute a shirt and a pair of trousers to each of the 350 orphan boys who attended the summer camps during the last years.

FOR RENT IN AMMAN

A furnished three bedrooms apartment with other amenities.

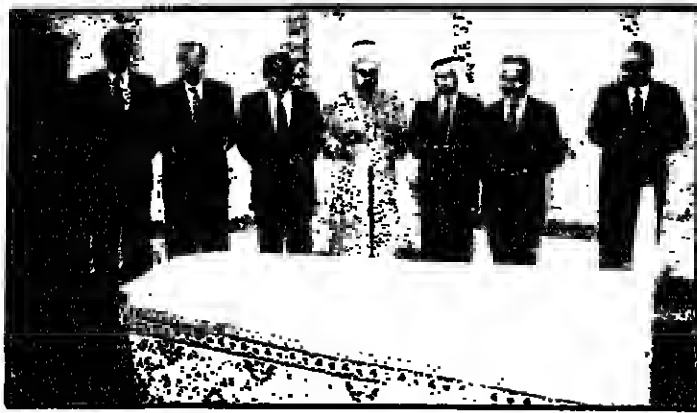
Location: 7th Circle, the first road left from Abdallah Ghosheh Street.

Tel: 661228/Amman

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The consortium of Swedish Consultative Companies (SWECCO) announces that the new SWECCO offices are situated in Jabal Amman, Third Circle-Abdul Mun'im Riyadh Street, (Ras Al 'Ain) — P.O. Box 6055.

For further information, please contact Resident Engineer Lars-Krister Herristorm, or the Administration Manager, Hassan Manssour. Tel: 41312.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday attends prayers at the late kings' tombs accompanied by senior Jordanian officials. (Petra photo)

Jordan marks quiet Eid

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's celebration of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak was confined this year to performance of religious rituals due to prevailing conditions in the occupied Arab territories. Lebanon and the commemoration of the Sabra and Shaila massacres by Israeli and Falangist forces.

On the occasion, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday attended the massive Eid prayers at the great Hussein Mosque in central Amman.

Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi said in the Eid sermon on the occasion that Eid in Islam is an expression of gratitude and joy in God's service, far from aspects of greed, playful behaviour and sins. A nation's behaviour in celebrating feasts is exemplary of its morals, thought and concerns, Mr. Abbadi said.

The Eid prayer was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar

Badran, the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the deputy speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCCC), Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zaid, cabinet ministers, the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, Amman Mayor and a number of senior civil and military officials.

Prince Hassan accompanied by government officials, visited after the prayers the tombs of the Kingdom's founder late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah, where he recited verses from the Holy Koran.

Officers' congratulations

Prince Hassan, Saturday also received at the Armed Forces officers club in Zarqa congratulations from Armed forces, public security, civil defence and general intelligence officers on the occasion of Eid Al Adha.

Hussein exchanges greetings

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein exchanged congratulatory messages with kings and presidents of friendly countries on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak.

The King received cables from King Hassan II of Morocco, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan, the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

The King also received congratulatory cables from Pakistani President Gen. Zia Ul Haq, Bangladeshi President Al Oadhi Ihsan Eddin Chaudri and Organisation of Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Al Chatti.

King Hussein also received cables from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the presidents of Niger, Chad, the Maldives Islands and Gambia.

King sends reply to Regent's cable

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received the following cable from His Majesty King Hussein in reply to a congratulatory cable published in the Jordan Times, Saturday, Prince Hassan had sent him on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak:

Royal Highness brother Crown Prince Hassan.

Your Royal Highness's cable had a deep impact on me, and the great meaning it carried on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak filled my soul with joy. Your warm congratulations and those of the members of the Jordanian family expressed faith in our wise drive and the righteousness of our principles, which we have inherited from our fathers and great grandfathers. The great values and ideals we have received from the great times of our Nation still live with us and we cherish wherever we go. Deep in our heart rest the hopes of our beloved country, and the great cause of our Arab Nation is in mind throughout our drive. We call for the restoration of the legitimate Pal-

estian rights, and the elimination of the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories and self-determination for the Palestinian people. We are for ending the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and for Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity and the freeing of all occupied Arab lands.

Whatever the challenges that obstruct our advance, we are positive that we will regain our rights and reach our noble goals. Jordan's banner will remain highly raised, and the sacrifices of its people and Armed Forces will remain our weapon with which we foil danger. Our main target will always be defending Arab dignity and identity.

It is my happiness to con-



gratulate every member of our Jordanian family, and the loyal soldiers of our Arab army. For Your Royal Highness and them, I express deep feelings of appreciation and pride, and implore God our Arab and Islamic Nation will accomplish the aspired-for solidarity, integrity and progress.

Your brother,
Al Hussein Ibn Talal

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Jordan Times

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Salvoes of hypocrisy

THE AMERICAN military song speaks of fighting "from the hills of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli." Now, that should perhaps be amended to read, from the hills of Montezuma to the hills of Souk Al Gharb. The escalating American military role in the Lebanese fighting is a most serious and, in our view, comic development. Are Americans concerned about increasing Soviet and Syrian influence in the area if anti-regime forces in Lebanon gain the upper hand in the mountains overlooking Beirut? Are the Americans primarily concerned about maintaining the fragile incumbency of the Lebanese government, so they can continue to appeal for the restoration of sovereignty in Lebanon under the present government that only controls an area in part of Beirut and its suburbs? Or, as we suspect, are the Americans motivated simply by the realization that what they are facing in Lebanon is the logical conclusion of many years of an American policy in the region that has concentrated on allowing Israel to build up its superiority at the expense of the self-respect and sovereignty of every Arab state or group of people within its immediate vicinity. Why is the Lebanese government so weak, and why does Lebanon continue to suffer the ravages of internal warfare? Is it not in large part due to the fact that for years American support for Israel has allowed Israel to cultivate its own contacts in Lebanon with assorted ethnic groups, thugs, clowns, militias and political vagabonds? When Israel pulls out of some of the Lebanese area it has occupied for the past year, it leaves a vacuum of sorts, and to fill this vacuum the Lebanese start shooting at each other, using the support of various friends and allies from the region and from further afield. Is it any surprise, then, that the United States steps in to fill the role that Israel has played for the past year? Is it a surprise that American soldiers are subjected to attacks, just as Israeli soldiers were? Isn't it funny that American politicians and soldiers talk of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, while the hallmark of American policy during the past decade has been the provision of aid to Israel that has allowed Israel to make Lebanese sovereignty a laughing matter? Are American guns now supposed to make up for past mistakes? Or are American guns as hypocritical as American words? History will decide. It is our duty only to point out the hypocrisy as it happens. It is happening again this week in Lebanon.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An echo to awaken Arab conscience

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sabra and Shatila camp massacres coincided this year with Eid Al Adha feast. This anniversary came to echo the groaning of thousands of children, women and old people who fell as victims to Israel's crime a year ago. Perhaps this echo might awaken the conscience of the Arabs and Muslims and remind them of their failures and weaknesses. This anniversary came to tell the Arabs and Muslims: You declare mourning and do not celebrate Eid Al Adha, but mourning does not exempt you from your responsibility before the coming generations, the responsibility of building up a new reality, a new power with which to repel the aggressors.

Grief and sadness do not make a future and do not transform defeats and setbacks into victories. But if these feelings are coupled with true action towards ending inter-Arab disputes and bypassing side issues, and if these sentiments are accompanied by a true struggle against the aggressors, then the Arabs will be able to translate the echo of the massacre into a force leading them to victory and power. Only then can we consider the martyr's blood as a torch lighting the path for our struggle. Therefore any words of condemnation of the massacre which took place a year ago will remain meaningless unless Arabs join ranks and rally their forces to confront the common enemy and liberate Arab land.

It is regrettable indeed that one year after the massacre in Lebanon the Palestinian fighters are divided among themselves and the Iraq-Iran war still rages, both of which have serious consequences on the future of the region and bear great danger to its people. The Arabs today have no need to shed tears on the victims of Sabra and Shatila, they really need to be true to themselves and re-consider their situation and future.

Al Dustour: Palestine problem: Crux of Middle East issue

IN HIS interview with the Japanese television His Majesty King Hussein warned of the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon and the whole Middle East region due to the absence of a just solution to the Palestine problem which is the crux of the whole issue. The King has more than once reiterated the fact that the Middle East region will continue to be turbulent and unstable unless a just and lasting peaceful solution is found that will guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. In the interview King Hussein reviewed the developments in the Palestine issue and talked about the aspirations of the peoples of the Middle East region.

He also stressed Jordan's total commitment to the Palestinian cause because of the strong national ties with the Palestinian people. Jordan is unlike other Arab states in its relationship with the Palestinians and it has to maintain very strong ties with the Palestinian people, with whom it is connected by common aspirations, destiny and goals. Jordan has also been true in its commitments to other Arab states and has rallied to the support of Syria and Egypt in the 1973 war, and continues to support Iraq in its war with Iran.

As to Lebanon, Jordan has done all it could to bring about a national reconciliation among the warring factions and has exerted efforts towards safeguarding Lebanon's independence and unity. The situation in Lebanon has reached a tragic level due to the absence of a just solution to the Palestine problem. There might be other disasters awaiting the region and other parts of the world if the Palestine problem remained unsolved.

Sawt Al Shaab: Who will hear the cries?

THESE DAYS last year thousands of bereaved families in Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut were weeping over their dead. Thousands more were fleeing to southern Lebanon seeking shelter from the fighting in the north and Beirut. Now, after one year, more wars and more massacres are being committed in Lebanon's villages and mountains. The mention of these massacres on radio and in the press hardly moves the Arab listeners or stir any sentiment or sympathy towards the victims of the civil war. Two million Muslims stood near Mecca at Arafat before Eid Al Adha to pray but apparently they were unaware of the cries of the victims in Lebanon and the occupied Arab lands asking for help from Muslims and Arabs everywhere.

The cries of victims have been mixed with the sound of guns and the roaring of warplanes and that is why the cries have not been heard until now. The Lebanese crisis is growing with the passing of years and the Muslims and Arab are doing nothing to end it. Talking about solving the Lebanese problem has been as futile as that about the Palestinian issue.

Soviet Far East economic build-up likely to suffer

By Anthony Robinson

MOSCOW — Ambitious Soviet plans for the economic development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East could well be retarded if the adverse reaction in Asia to the downing of a South Korean jumbo jet leads to a further downgrading of economic relations too.

The steady build-up of Soviet military strength in the Far East has not taken place in isolation but has accompanied a major effort to develop the energy and mineral resources of the Siberian hinterland and strengthen transport and other links between the East and West of this vast country.

Well over half Soviet oil and gas production now comes from western Siberia and the area contains over 90 per cent of Soviet coal

reserves, much of its timber, gold and precious stones.

Increasingly, the axis of Soviet economic development is moving east and north towards Yakutia and the Soviet Far East.

The defence installations over which the South Korean plane flew are, partially at least, designed to protect this growing economic investment in an area so far from the main population and industrial centres in the west of the country.

Despite the military build-up, however, the Soviet leadership has long been aware that the economic development of eastern Siberia is beyond the Soviet Union's sole resources. For this reason, it was and remains Soviet policy to try and attract both Japanese and U.S. investment and

technical assistance in Siberian development.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has invested billions of dollars in the 3,500 kilometre long Baikal-Amur Magistral (BAM) railroad originally scheduled for completion in 1982 but now not expected until the end of 1984.

Like so much investment in Siberia, the BAM railroad has both military and civilian use. Soviet strategists have long been unhappy at the vulnerability of the existing trans-Siberian railroad which runs close to the Chinese border for hundreds of miles.

BAM, on the other hand, runs up to 400 kilometres north of the border. Its completion will greatly ease the logistics of supplying the Soviet Far East and Soviet forces along and behind the Sino-Soviet

border. At the same time, BAM is expected to open up the vast mineral and energy resources of Yakutia and provide a much faster and cheaper alternative for freight travel between Japan and Western Europe.

The "rail bridge" already exists using the overloaded Trans-Siberian line. But a massive automated container port capable of handling 150,000 containers a year has been built at Vostochny port near Nakhodka in anticipation of a huge expansion in such East-West traffic.

Similar facilities have been built at Baltic ports to handle the western end.

Future plans for BAM include a northern extension to Yakutsk and on to the port of Magadan.

Meanwhile, the line has already started transporting coal from the Neryungri coal complex in south Yakutia and is expected greatly to reduce the costs of transporting construction and other material for the ambitious hydro-power schemes, metallurgical complexes, mining and energy development schemes planned for the rest of the decade and beyond.

Soviet attempts to attract foreign companies and finance to assist in Siberian development and utilise the higher handling capacity of the BAM rail network have already been shown to be sensitive to the political situation.

Japan dropped out of an earlier U.S.-Japanese project to build a 2,000 kilometre pipeline to carry 30 billion cubic metres of natural gas annually from the Yelui River

deposits of Yakutia to the Pacific coast because worsening U.S.-Soviet relations caused the U.S. side to withdraw.

Japan was not prepared to enter such ventures alone, Japan also held aloof from other schemes involving the BAM railroad on grounds that this might offend China, whose sensitivity to the military implications of BAM were recognised.

One of the factors which the Soviet leadership now has to take into account as it contemplates the long-term effects of the South Korean plane disaster is the degree to which the political repercussions in Asia will complicate its future economic plans for Siberia and the viability of its expanded "rail bridge" facilities. — Financial Times

Chad lost count of invading journalists

By Iain Guest

N'DJAMENA — While the world has watched with bated breath the build-up of French troops in Chad, local Chadians have been observing with no less interest, the build up of foreign journalists in the streets of their capital.

Of all the invasions suffered by N'Djamena, this is surely the most remarkable. The advance party arrived during the siege of the northern town of Faya Largeau. But the real onslaught began after Faya Largeau fell and the French paratroopers arrived. The number of journalists rose past 50, then 100, at which point the Chadian ministry of information simply lost count.

And they're still arriving — by plane from Lagos, Paris, Nairobi. Across the river that divides Chad from the Cameroun, the French troops and rangers in their oiled-up army surplus fatigues, drawing deeply on Gauloises, looking furiously at the competition. The Anglos — as often as not unable to speak French. All of them, to a man, drawn by visions of Libyan planes pounding desert oases, and heroic resistance.

So far the story has produced reams of copy and also plenty of frustration. It is that peculiar kind of frustration known to readers of Scoop, that comes from being at the eye of the storm and yet unable to report it properly. As a result, there is a plaintive air to the outgoing telex messages that litter the floor in N'Djamena's sole telex office. "Found room with toilet at last stop hopeful Frenchies give briefing today stop deeply grateful more details on Mitterrand sta-

tement as reported on BBC news from Paris endit."

There is no doubt whatsoever that the desert war to the north is of vital consequence for Chad, and also for France. But it has become a will 'o' the wisp story to cover.

The French paras are confined to their base, and all contact with them is limited to uniformed briefings by French military spokesmen. Briefings by the Chadians are equally unhelpful. Journalists crowd into the room of the information minister, Mr. Soumaila Mohammed every day for what has become a familiar routine. There are knowing smiles as he begins: "Voilà messieurs". So far all requests of visits to the front have been turned down.

Many understand and sympathise with this attitude. President Habre himself is still getting mixed reviews in the French press at a time when his government is facing a major crisis. Some weeks ago he agreed to let a French television team visit the eastern town of Abeche. They arrived just in time to film the town's capture by rebel forces.

At the same time, one has the feeling that a great opportunity is being lost. There are journalists here whose readers have probably never heard of Chad. The challenge is to explain what it means to live on the equivalent of \$120 a year, with a life expectancy of 40 years in the vast impoverished interior of the country.

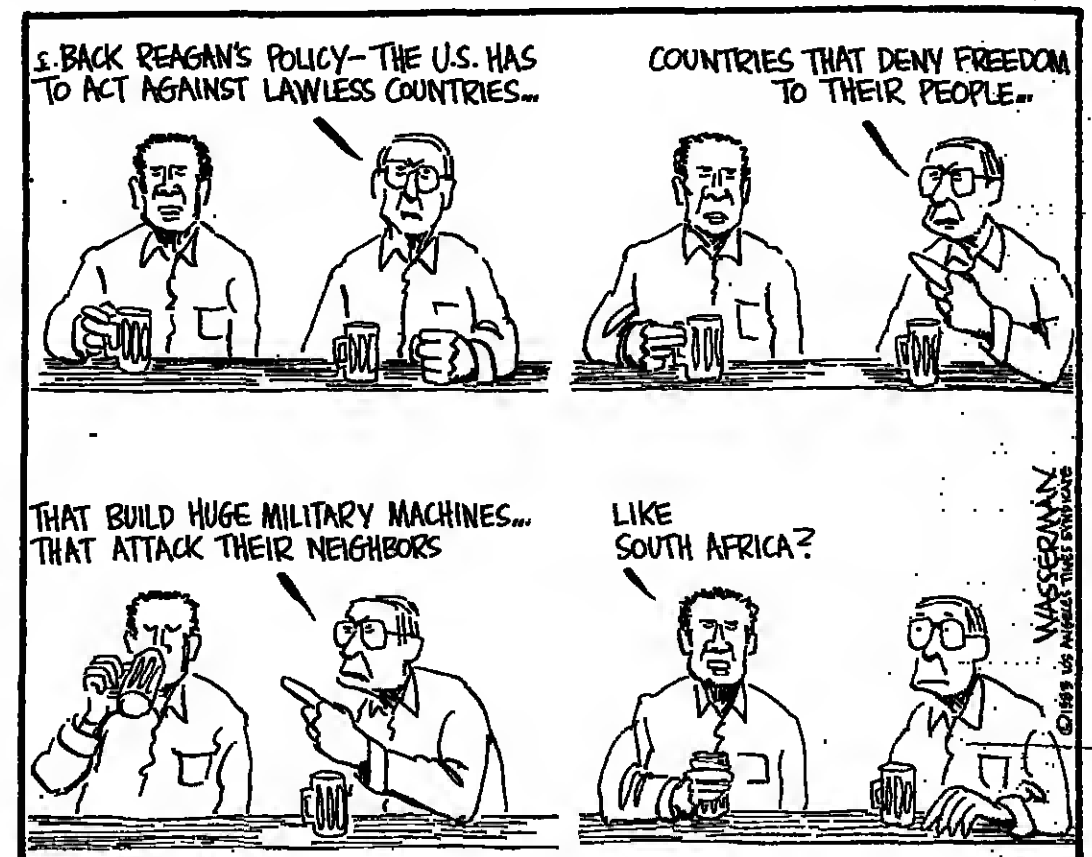
Instead, journalists prowling the ruins of N'Djamena in an increasingly desperate hunt for local colour. When Guy Penne, the French Minister for African Aff-

airs arrived here recently he was pursued by a fleet of taxis and hired motor scooters in a scene that Jacques Tati would have been proud of. Correspondents have worked and reworked their arrival into ingenious new angles. The strip across the River Chari, that separates Chad from the Cameroun, has become "a wild dash in a dug-out canoe". In fact the Pirouettes, or native canoes, were efficiently crossing the river many years before the American Declaration of Independence was signed. N'Djamena's spectacular ruins have been filmed and photographed many times over; the demolished national guard post, the Air Zaire sign which is nearly stitched by bullets, the old Aeroflot advertisement on the road to the airport.

Another favourite has been the long-suffering West German Charge d'affaires who is living and working out of a room in the Chari Hotel, one of the two in the town. West German television has gratefully filmed government cables strewn all over his bed.

The search has led, inevitably, to the local hospital and to three young men horribly wounded in the fighting. One was blinded by a fragmentation bomb during the siege of Faya Largeau. The second, burned when the petrol carrier he was driving exploded. The third, Antoine Nandighe, lost a part of one leg and suffered a wound the size of a coconut in the other during the fight for Abeche.

By now he must be a star of Western television, although quite unaware of his new status. Mute and uncomprehending he watched



us, the journalists, watched a French doctor screw a primitive steel support into his thigh and swab out the monstrous wound with what looked like brown gravy. It was an unsentimental experience for all concerned. At least it should have been.

This gruesome scene was itself a reminder not just of the power of the bullets which have stitched those picturesque patterns on the walls of N'Djamena, but also the suffering that this country is still going through. So, in its own way, the frustrating business of trying to report it: putting up with three in a room at the Hotel Chari, filling in endless forms for accreditation. Competing for the country's two out-going telephone

lines and four telexes. Waiting while copy is poured over by a censor who clearly has trouble understanding English.

None of this is surprising in a country of just two hotels, where hundreds of civil servants have been killed or fled, where education has been repeatedly interrupted.

Yet there are consolations. Throughout everything Chadians have retained their sense of humour, just as N'djamena has managed to preserve the relaxed atmosphere that made it one of the most leisurely diplomatic postings in West Africa. Abazanza Abakar and a group of other rascally Chadian entrepreneurs are taking fat profits hiring out motor sco-

oters to journalists at six dollars a day. These are constantly seen whizzing down the tree-lined avenues.

Pere Noel, the diminutive maître d'hotel at the Chari is someone who is taking it all in his stride. He has kept the hotel open through five years of civil war and as many changes of government. This invasion will pass like the rest, and it has already brought its rewards. Last December the German Luftwaffe airlifted fridges, curtains and blankets in to re-equip the hotel. That gave him the edge over the only other hotel in town and made up for the presence of the West German embassy on his first floor. — The Guardian

Crisis-torn L. America seeks U.S. concessions on \$300b debt

By Keith Grant

Reuter

CARACAS — Latin America won concessions from the United States last week in a dialogue on the region's financial crisis but made little specific progress on easing its \$300 billion debt burden.

The one specific step taken at a conference on external financing, sponsored by the Organisation of American States (OAS), was creation of an OAS committee to seek solutions to Latin America's trade, debt and financing problems.

The region's recession-torn countries toned down some of their more strident demands for debt relief in favour of securing a general consensus with the U.S.

Fears of confrontation and a Latin American debtors cartel melted early on as Ecuador presented a fairly mild document on the region's problems which was approved unanimously even though the U.S. introduced substantial amendments.

The conference document referred to debt renegotiation, assistance from international institutions, trade and growth, but contained no binding decisions on specific issues.

Latin America may find that the hard-won agreements are so bland as to provide little scope for the drastic solutions desperately sought by the region.

Although the conference called on debtors and creditors to share the burden of economic adjustment programmes, while bringing debt servicing more in line with countries' capacity to pay, the agreements do not bind the U.S. to coöperate action.

The U.S. view, presented by Treasury Under-Secretary Beryl Sprinkel was that "domestic adjustments are the sine qua non of any effort to arrest deteriorating balance of payments. No amount of bridge lending, bank res-

cheduling or development aid can have any lasting effect if the hard political decisions are delayed."

Several countries were unhappy at the low profile eventually given to the debt issue and Bolivia formally stated its opinion that the whole purpose of the conference had been distorted.

Latin American hopes for specific statements on the need to lengthen debt repayment periods, reduce interest rates and create new international financing mechanisms were dashed by the U.S. rejection of any change in the status quo.

As the region's three major debtors — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina — accepted Mr. Sprinkel's stand on austerity, a joint Latin position at the conference was not possible.

Latin America has not had its last word and plans a series of high-level meetings which will discuss the debt issue.

This week, the 26-nation Latin American economic system (SELA) holds its annual meeting here. Debt and an item entitled regional economic security figure high on the agenda.

Technical experts and ministers will discuss a SELA document which calls for joint coordination of Latin America's debt renegotiation and a commitment to joint action made in the Dominican Republic last month.

At the close of this week's OAS conference, SELA Secretary General Carlos Alzamora called on Latin America to adopt a joint position on its debt problems.

"The idea of a debtors club has been attacked bitterly, but this has not stopped creditors adopting joint positions and; for example, unilaterally charging Latin America no less than \$49 billion in extra interest between 1979-82," he said.

Taking into account present terms for Latin American debt rescheduling, bank fees and other charges, the region is paying five per cent excess interest or \$15 bil-

lion annually, Mr. Alzamora said.

The SELA meeting will prepare for a Latin American economic conference in Quito in November or December, which ministers and personal representatives of heads of state will attend.

Latin American finance ministers and central bank heads meet again here on Sept. 18-21 for a routine preparatory meeting for the annual IMF meeting a week later in Washington.

Next month OAS representatives hold another meeting in Paraguay where the organisation's Inter-American Social and Economic Council (CIES) will review debt and trade issues.

Ecuador's Finance Minister Pero Pinto said the Quito conference was not intended to supersede the OAS dialogue with the U.S., but to define Latin America's position more clearly.

Officials in Quito will decide what action to take on the SELA recommendations while emphasising Latin America is not seeking to avoid its obligations but rather to avoid the present short-term solutions to its debt crisis.

In Caracas, Latin American officials did not seem to think the parallel Quito initiative would compromise the OAS dialogue, which they hoped could lead eventually to positive action.

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 24 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday - Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 100 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 - 7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between Sept. 12 and 28, 1983. Working hours are 8:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 5:00, Saturday - Wednesday

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New housing design being tried in East Wahdat

By Tom Mitchell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Urban Development Department (UDD) of the Municipality of Amman has recently instituted, on a trial basis, a new method of housing design for one of its project areas. The DeLong Method of Participatory Design is being used to design houses in the UDD's East Wahdat site. Participatory design is a method through which the users of a building are directly involved in its design. To date, in excess of 15 houses have been designed using the method.

The DeLong Method allows the users to design their own houses in conjunction with a design team consisting of one social worker and one architect from the UDD. Using a scale model of 1 inch to 1 foot consisting of various furniture and walls, doors, and windows of varying sizes. The users are asked to play with the model components and layout their house as they would like it. Using the model, the users are able to directly express their desires for housing, as well as seeing their limitations. The design sessions are conducted at the UDD's field office in East Wahdat and take, on average, one hour.

The method, which was developed by Dr. Alton J. DeLong at the University of Tennessee (USA), relies on people's innate

sense of spatial arrangements and on their ability to mentally project themselves into a scale model environment. Work with the models led Dr. DeLong to derive his widely published theory on spatial and temporal relationships, "Experiential Space-Time Relativity."

In the East Wahdat slum upgrading scheme, the UDD has provided a site-and-services infrastructure consisting of a framework for land ownership, as well as water, sewerage, and electrical connections, an improved network of roads and footpaths with adjacent walls, individual sanitary cores (toilets), and community facilities.

The UDD also provides housing designs for those who request them. The housing is self-help, meaning, in this case, that the users buy their own materials and either do their own construction, or make arrangements for it. Until recently, however, it was not possible to involve the users effectively in the design of their houses. The DeLong Method of Participatory Design has been adapted to the conditions faced by the UDD in East Wahdat, in order to realise greater user involvement.

Those beneficiaries who have participated in their designs thus far have been very pleased with the results. In the cases handled so far each beneficiary has voiced a particular request for their house,

be it a veranda, a workshop, or an opening to a neighbouring house. Using traditional methods, these desires may go unmet.

UDD architect Rita Mansur and social worker Sawwan Daibes form the design team using the DeLong Method. Mrs. Mansur observes, from an architectural point of view that, "most people have a clear idea of what they want and what they need. As an architect, you get a better idea of the number of rooms and their sizes, using the method. There are many people who need much more (in the way of housing), but are not able to afford it all now. Using the method, the architect can effectively make a phased design which can be built as the user can afford it." She further notes, the advantages of the method for the beneficiary. "It's not only that you make a design, but that someone cares about them."

The design process of the DeLong Method consists of several steps. First the architect examines the user's plot in the field, while a social worker conducts a client interview to determine the unique activities of each family member and to find their desires for their new house. Next the clients' plot is laid out in scale model and the clients are asked to "play" with scale figures of themselves to become accustomed to the model's scale. The housing design now

begins in earnest.

The design team begins by prompting the client to layout furniture as they would like it for each of their rooms, in order of importance. The client is then asked to install walls, doors, and windows to suit them, around the spaces. Now the client is asked to "perform" each of their daily activities using a scale figure in the model to ensure the design is satisfactory. Finally, the architect checks to ensure that the design meets all project requirements, and advises the beneficiary on the amount of building which is currently possible within their budget before making a scale sketch from which final drawings are made. The model is then disassembled and the process may begin again.

The DeLong Method differs greatly from traditional methods of housing design for the poor. In contrast to traditional methods, which do not involve the user, the DeLong Method involves each beneficiary and allows him to cus-

tom design a house to meet his specific requirements. Use of the method is especially helpful when the beneficiary is forced to build a few rooms at a time. In addition to the advantage of more closely addressing the user's needs in his design, there are psychological advantages for the beneficiary who participates in his housing design, as well. Though a user satisfaction survey may be conducted later, all indications are that users who are involved in their housing designs will be much more satisfied with their resulting houses than those who are not.

The Urban Development Project, which is funded by the World Bank, the Housing Bank, and the Government of Jordan, focuses on two types of project: The development of new sites of low income housing and the upgrading of existing slum areas. Upgrading, rather than simply replacing slums is a recent concept. Keith Denham, site representative of Halcrow Fox and Associates, one of

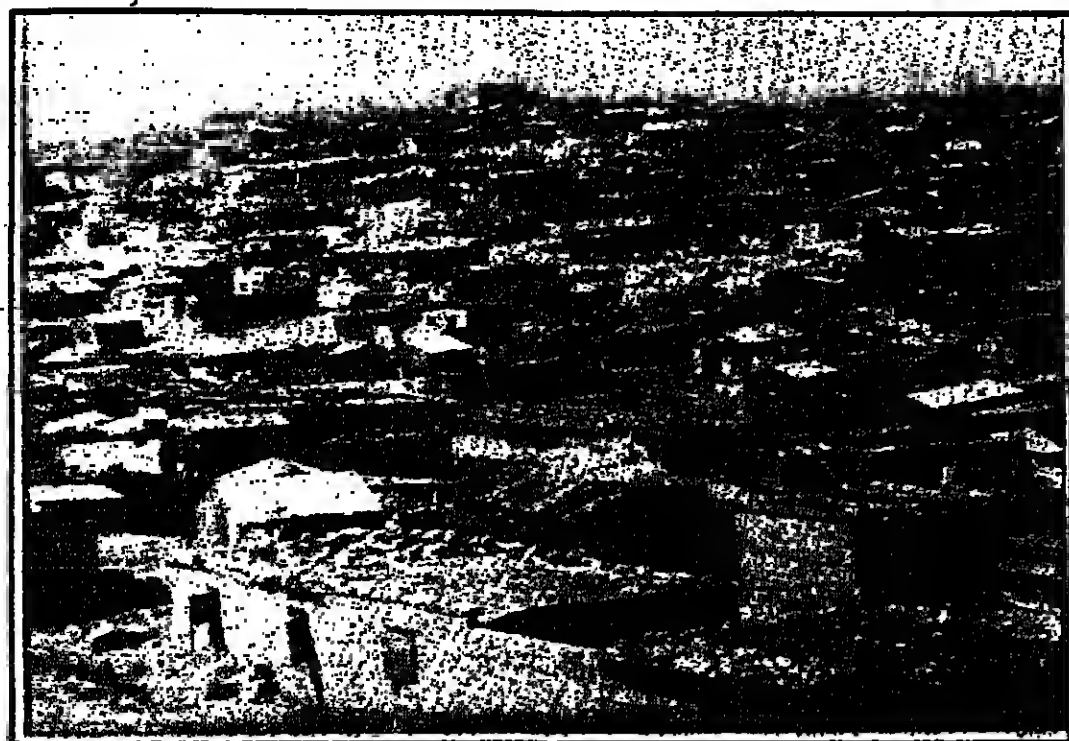
the project's planners, explains, "The philosophy of upgrading is to improve poor areas of housing without the need for relocation and the subsequent heavy public expenditure and subsidy on the development of sites peripheral to the city."

He further notes, "one has a special opportunity in upgrading — you know your client. Upgrading is an opportunity to use the DeLong Method because the client is identifiable." Mr. Denham notes also that, "The UDD is also developing new areas to be provided initially with one or two rooms and the beneficiaries will be expected to extend and improve their houses over time. These extensions will have to be approved by the UDD. The DeLong Method will also have application here."

A decision regarding permanent implementation of the DeLong Method will be made in the future, following completion of the trial period.



A house is under construction in East Wahdat after implementing the new method of participatory design.



East Wahdat where the municipality is introducing the new method of housing design.



A resident of East Wahdat plays with the model components to lay out his house the way he likes it.

Opinion — Al Ra'i

Save our bridges

By Hashem Khreisat

Road accidents, resulting in severe damage to bridges spanning Jordan's highways, have become common nowadays, and they call for a speedy solution.

The lorries and heavy trucks that pass under these bridges carry heavy and tall loads that hit the ceiling, inflicting much damage to it, causing deep cracks in the walls and dislocating the whole structure. To repair the damage, the authorities will have to make available large sums of money and re-route traffic in the area for sometime to finish the work and make the underpass serviceable again.

The bridge on the Amman-Zarqa Highway was the latest victim of these accidents when it was badly damaged by a passing petrol truck. This resulted in traffic jams along the highway, drawing discontent from the public and more headaches to the authorities. This accident came directly on the heels of a similar accident in which a

truck passing along the Amman-University of Jordan Highway, hit and severely damaged a bridge still under construction. There is a long list of such accidents and there are reasons behind them and also remedies to the problem.

One of these reasons for the bridge accidents is the lack of road signs clearly informing drivers of the heights of the bridges and the load volume of trucks that can pass under the bridge. On the other hand these signs might be already there but the drivers fail to take notice of them or, to make matters worse, are unaware of the load capacity of their vehicles.

Since bridges are necessary for our highways, we must do something about the situation. We must fix signs that the drivers can see some distance before reaching the bridge. We can also keep police patrols not far away from the bridges so they can stop trucks exceeding load limits and so prevent disasters before they occur.

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SPORTS

European exit finally looms for Italy

LONDON (R) — The 1984 European Soccer Championship comes out of summer recess on Wednesday, but whatever the outcome of the six ties it may be some time yet before France can send out invitations to next year's finals.

Nothing of consequence will be decided, although Czechoslovakia will end Italy's forlorn mathematical hopes if they can take a point from Sweden in Stockholm.

The World Champions, who have failed to live up to the awesome responsibility of that label since their triumph in Spain, can finish on nine points by winning their three remaining games.

If Romania, Czechoslovakia and Sweden all commit various forms of soccer suicide, it is possible all four nations could finish level on points and goal difference would decide who travels to France.

However, the Czechoslovaks can quash such fond notions. Providing they avoid defeat in Sweden, they will put either themselves or Romania, whom they still have to meet, out of reach of the Italians.

The match of the day will be at

Wembley where England meet Denmark in a game of vital importance to both sides' chances of topping Group Three.

England are the current leaders with eight points from five games. But the Danes are just one point behind and have the cushion of a match in hand.

Although both nations still face trips to Hungary, out of the running but never willing to surrender in Budapest, their Wembley meeting will go a long way to deciding the group winners.

Denmark have been built up as world beaters by England manager Bobby Robson, and, while they may not have reached that standard just yet, under West German manager Sepp Piontek they have emerged as one of the most exciting teams in Europe.

The Danes were desperately unlucky to draw 2-2 with England in Copenhagen 12 months ago and Jesper Olsen, Soeren Lerby, Allan Simonsen, Michael Laudrup and Frank Arnesen should thrive on the spacious Wembley pitch and the equally wide open England defence.

European Champions West Germany do not resume their

campaign in Group Six until next month, but they will await the result of Northern Ireland's clash with Austria in Belfast with interest.

The unbeaten Austrians have made a storming start by taking nine points from five games and anything less than victory will spell doom for the Northern Irish who are already two points adrift.

West Germany, four points in arrears, would also welcome an Irish triumph. That would give them the chance of trimming Austria's advantage to a mere two points with a game in hand when they meet their traditional rivals on Oct. 5.

Similarly, Norway can expect the support of Group Four rivals Yugoslavia when they tackle top-of-the-table Wales in Oslo.

The Yugoslavs, who have collected three points from as many outings, two points behind the leaders, will feel far more confident about their crucial visit to Wales in December if the Norwegians bring the Welshmen's unbeaten run to an end.

In Group Two, Portugal should have little difficulty in accounting for an all-too friendly Finnish side in Lisbon. Even then, however, the Portuguese seem ultimately destined to lose out to the Soviet Union.

Spain, desperate to make amends for their inept World Cup showing last summer, and the Netherlands will sort out Group Seven between them when they meet in November.

But Ireland will have the mathematicians scratching their heads if they beat Iceland in Reykjavik on Wednesday.

A comfortable win, coupled with unlikely victories for Malta in Spain and the Netherlands in the coming months, could allow the Irish to sneak through on goal difference.

Such, is the stuff of dreams, however, and Irish soccer fans can go ahead and book their 1984 summer holidays.

Group One does not resume until October, but, like the Irish, Scotland and East Germany can make alternative arrangements for next year.

Belgium, runners-up to West Germany in Italy in 1980, have all but qualified for the finals although Switzerland are another of those nations who can make a case for themselves on a pocket calculator.

In reality, the seven teams who will join France in the finals should be: Belgium, Soviet Union, England, Wales, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Spain.

Strong winds raise U.S. America's Cup hopes

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Australian skipper John Bertrand, determined to prove his America's Cup challenger can outlast its U.S. rival in any weather, shrugged off forecasts for stronger winds when the series resumes on Tuesday.

Australia II, unbeatable in a whispering wind when it romped to a runaway win over the U.S. yacht Liberty on Sunday, may have to show it is no slouch in a strong breeze either to break the longest winning streak in sports history.

Liberty skipper Dennis Conner called a rest day on Monday after the weekend rout cut his lead in the best of seven series to 2-1. He hopes rising winds over Rhode Island Sound will blunt the Australian challenge to end 132 years of American ownership to the Cup.

As it turned out, the wind ranged from a moderate 12 to 18 knots over the 24.3 mile course on Monday. But the forecast was for a stronger breeze on Tuesday, between 15 and 20 knots with seas of about four feet.

These conditions are expected to enhance the chances of Liberty, which is regarded primarily as a heavy weather boat.

But Bertrand said: "Australia II

will be very competitive in a breeze against Liberty. If it's going to be strong winds, I look forward to it."

The Australian yacht spent several hours in practice on Monday with its trial horse, Challenge II, while Liberty remained at dockside.

Though it is reputed to be at its best in light winds and calm seas, Australia II still gave an impressive performance in heavier weather during the foreign trials this summer when it won 48 of 54 races.

Tuesday's race is expected to be sailed in unseasonably hot, clear weather, with the temperature near 90 fahrenheit (32°C).

But the heat is not regarded as a factor, given the forecast of relatively strong winds.

If Liberty wins Tuesday, the Australians are likely to call their second lay-day if relatively strong winds were forecast for Wednesday. Each yacht is allowed one lay-day during the first four races and one more after that.

Liberty's defeat on Sunday, by a huge margin of three minutes and 14 seconds, was only the fourth that an American defender had suffered in 38 races since 12-metre yachts were introduced in the series in 1958.

Athlete says drugs are ruining sport

WELLINGTON (R) — Drug-taking cheats are ruining athletics, according to New Zealand's former world mile record holder and 1976 Olympic 1,500-metre gold medalist John Walker.

In an article in the weekly newspaper N.Z. Truth, he writes: "It scares me to know what is going on in athletics. Once it used to be the hulking heavyweights in field events who pumped themselves with anabolic steroids and ephedrine stimulants."

"Now drug taking is widespread..... sprinters, middle-distance runners and high and long jumpers are living dangerously on a life of drugs."

Walker, 31, said many competitors at the recent World Championships in Helsinki were taking drugs, and to his knowledge 30

to 35 returned positive swabs after medical tests.

He asked why the International Amateur Athletics Federation had not released their names and "more importantly, put the guilty ones out for life."

He says he has never taken drugs, but could have if he had wanted to.

"Among athletes in Europe this year I heard tales of drug taking like I've never heard before."

Walker said many athletes believed drug taking was the easy way to the top, but it was not honour and glory they were seeking.

"It's the money they can make if they become Olympic champions," he said. "With commercial endorsements and proper marketing, they can become instant millionaires."

Tanner wins in first round of Transamerican Open

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Big-serving Roscoe Tanner beat fellow-American Matt Mitchell 7-6, 3-6, 6-1 Monday in the first round of the \$265,000 Transamerican Open Tennis Championships.

Tanner fired a dozen service aces and Mitchell five in the hard-hitting, 130-minute battle. But the left-handed Tanner, who has one of the most powerful serves in tennis, wore down the less robust Mitchell in the end.

In other matches Eric Fromm beat fellow-American Jeff Borowiak 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, India's Ramesh Krishnan beat American Jay Lapidus 6-3, 6-3, and American Peter Fleming, John McEnroe's doubles partner, beat Marcel Freeman of the U.S. 6-0, 6-7, 6-3.

In night matches, sixth-seeded Bill Scanlon recovered from dropping the first set to beat unseeded fellow-American Eric Korita 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

In other all-American matches eighth-seeded Eliot Teltscher defeated Vince Van Patten 6-4, 6-4, Tim Mayotte beat Chip Hooper 6-3, 6-4.

U.S. Open Champion Jimmy Connors, the third seed, has withdrawn from the tournament because of a bone spur on his right foot, tournament officials said.

"There is a distinct possibility that surgery may be necessary to correct the lingering problem," Connors' agent Donald Dell said.

Seventh seed Johan Kriek was another defection because of his mother-in-law's poor health.

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SPANISH CULTURAL CENTRE
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The next course starts on Monday Oct. 3. Registration from Sept. 21, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Spanish Cultural Centre, Queen Zein St., Jabal Amman (First Circle), close to the Spanish Embassy. (Phone 24049).



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ECONOMY

FAO says world food situation is deteriorating

VIENNA (R) — The world food situation is deteriorating seriously, with almost one billion people living in countries where there is less and less to eat, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) said Monday.

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma told reporters this was due to falling grain production, rising grain prices and farm policies in the United States and the European Community.

Despite record harvests in the past two years, FAO's latest forecast for world cereal production this year stood at 1,605 million tonnes, four per cent below the 1982 level, Mr. Saouma said.

Cereal stocks would also fall to 18 per cent of total consumption needs from 21 per cent a year ago, he said.

"This illustrates how important it is not to overreact to an apparent surplus situation," Mr. Saouma said.

He said the weather continues to be unpredictable. We cannot afford to sit on our laurels."

He said the fall in output was largely due to bad prospects for U.S. grain crops after a severe drought there this year and a government programme for voluntary cuts in grain acreage.

Mr. Saouma said falling production had sharply lifted grain prices. Maize and soyabean prices in the U.S. were now 50 per cent higher than a year ago, and U.S. export wheat prices had risen by some 10 per cent in the past two months.

The strength of the American dollar had also contributed to making exports more expensive for developing countries, which Mr. Saouma said imported an annual 100 million tonnes of food.

He said the European Community's common agricultural policy of subsidising farm products and dumping farm surpluses had

further damaged the vital export interests of poor nations.

While in 1980 some 700 million people were living in dire poverty, the figure had risen and 817 million were now living in countries with declining per capita food supplies, he said.

Mr. Saouma noted that world consumption of fertilisers, especially in the Third World, was on the wane despite lower prices, and that not enough fertiliser was being used to boost crop production in line with population expansion.

The average individual in Africa was now consuming four per cent less grain than three years ago, he said.

The FAO urgently recommended some 600,000 tonnes of special food aid and \$60 million to improve farm production in Africa, which continued to suffer from drought, civil wars and outbreaks of cattle plague, he added.

Third World seeks aid to develop energy

NEW DELHI (R) — Oil importing Third World countries told an international conference here Tuesday that their energy situation would become unmanageable if they were not helped by the industrialised world, conference sources said.

A strong plea by India and Bangladesh for a larger flow of funds and technology to the developing countries was supported by the Soviet Union and France, the sources said.

Indian Energy Minister P. Shiv Shanker told the world energy conference that development assistance from rich to poor countries had remained stagnant.

Western nations, while sympathising with the demand to aid developing countries, mentioned financial constraints caused by the recent fall in oil prices and recession.

Mr. Shanker said the World

Bank estimated the developing countries would need to invest \$130 billion annually in the energy sector in the 1982-92 decade against \$12 billion they spent annually between 1966 and 1975.

India complained that some developed countries were obstructing the transfer of nuclear technology, equipment and materials.

The U.S. has withheld supplies of enriched uranium and spares since 1978 for an atomic power plant near Bombay because of India's refusal to allow it to inspect the plant.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and United States are poised to boost substantially their natural gas output in coming years, and further cut oil's share of the energy market, according to world energy experts.

In papers presented to the 12th congress of the world energy conference, experts said natural gas would have a key bridging role in a worldwide shift of reliance from oil to alternative and renewable energy sources.

Rapid steps to tap gas resources would provide time needed for large scale development of nuclear power and coal output, Mr.

P.S. Neponozhny, a Soviet expert said.

Natural gas consumption has grown more rapidly than either total energy or oil demand in recent years in all major regions of the world except the U.S. where market controls have stifled production, but moves are now under way to drop these.

"The U.S. gas industry is poised for an era of tremendous growth," said Mr. G.L. Lawrence, president of the American Gas Association, noting the benefits of decontrol will be reinforced as the country moves out of recession.

Mr. Christoph Brecht, president of the International Gas Union, said a recent study indicated that world demand for natural gas was likely to rise 73 per cent between 1980 and the end of the century to 2,700 billion cubic metres.

Natural gas is the largest source of energy that can be developed rapidly by current technology, he said, noting world natural gas resources totalled 263,000 billion cubic metres at the end of last year.

Mr. Neponozhny also said that, meanwhile, there was no alternative to rapid development of nuclear power.

Dunlop considers selling plants

LONDON (R) — Overcapacity in the European tyre manufacturing industry is forcing Dunlop, one of the world's oldest tyre manufacturers, to sell the tyre plants on which the British company's fortunes were originally founded.

stock market analysts said Monday.

In a brief statement, Dunlop disclosed it had held talks with the Sumitomo Company of Tokyo over the future of its tyre business in Britain and West Germany and

a 40 per cent stake it holds in the Japanese company.

Stock market analysts said a large part of the company's tyre-making interests would have to be sold off to try to reduce Dunlop's huge debts and trading losses.

The company lost £26 million (\$40 million) on European tyre-making, half of it in Britain last year.

Dunlop as a whole posted a pre-tax loss of £7 million (\$10 million) and an £80 million (\$120 million) deficit, including rationalisation costs, for the same period.

In recent years, overcapacity in the European tyre-making industry has been the cause of massive losses as the manufacturers continued to expand production at a time when the car market had been badly hit by the economic recession.

Dunlop refused to comment further and said it will make a more specific statement on Thursday, when the company announces its half-yearly results.

But in Tokyo, Sumitomo said that it is in the final stage of negotiations with Dunlop for the purchase of the British company's tyre-making division.

The statements followed a report in Monday's London Daily Telegraph that Dunlop would sell the plants to Sumitomo in a deal to be announced on Thursday.

Dunlop, which also produces sports equipment and industrial products, has other tyre-making plants in the United States, South Africa, New Zealand, India and Zambia.

About 26 per cent of Dunlop's shares are held by the Malaysian group Pegi.

IMF may seek public borrowing

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) may have to borrow in financial markets if the U.S. Congress votes against an \$8.4 billion contribution to the agency, Federal Reserve (Central Bank) sources said Monday.

The IMF's financing problems would turn into a crisis if Congress, as seems possible, votes against the IMF aid bill, they said. If the U.S. refuses this contribution, the IMF says it will not have enough money to help alleviate the continuing problems of debtor countries, mainly in Latin America.

These countries are in a pickle: High U.S. interest rates have dampened world economic growth, thereby denying them the export income world economic growth, thereby denying them the export income they need to repay loans to Western banks.

Commercial borrowing by the IMF would be an unprecedented step, which most countries have opposed until now on grounds that it could weaken the IMF's role as the lynchpin of the global financial system.

Some IMF officials fear the fund could be subject to too much influence from the financial markets if it decided to borrow from them.

As well as the impasse in Congress, the agency has failed to persuade other industrial countries and Japan to lend it \$3 billion to meet a short-term gap in its finances.

The reluctance of these countries to lend has, in turn, soured Saudi Arabian enthusiasm for an IMF request for a similar loan, the sources said.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed but above the day's lows after moving irregularly in very quiet trade, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.3 at 705.0.

Equities opened mainly firmer before falling back on a lack of follow through buying, but towards the close the market showed signs of picking up as Wall Street stocks moved higher. Leaders were mixed, with ICI unchanged at 530 after an early 532 and 528 at mid-session. Oils rallied in late trade, with B.P. up 2p at 426 after 420 and Shell 4p higher at 616 after 612.

Government bonds ended with little overall change despite a firm U.S. bonds opening. Golds ended mixed, but U.S. shares firmed.

Bonds met light profit taking at the start and trading throughout was dull although prices ended above the lows. Dealers said the government broker supplied the 10 per cent treasury 1987 "tap" at £20½ in early trade, but the early falls limited demand and supplies of the stock were not exhausted.

Dealers said the rally in oils may reflect threatened disruption of supplies from the Gulf, adding the sector remains quiet ahead of Friday's B.P. share sale. Dalgely firmed 1½p to 390 on full year results, while UBM gained 7p at 128 on the increased offer from Norcross, unchanged at 129.

Firm banks had Bank of Scotland up 5p at 504 after interims.

U.S. millionaire buys Sothebys

LONDON (R) — American millionaire Mr. Alfred Taubman Monday launched an unopposed formal bid for Sothebys auction house and said car magnate Mr. Henry Ford will be an investment partner.

Mr. Taubman, a noted businessman and art patron, announced an £87 million (\$130 million) offer for Sothebys, which has been losing money in an international art market slump.

"I'm certainly falling in love with Sothebys — I'm fascinated," said Mr. Taubman, describing the 239-year-old house as a unique company with a great history and a great game.

Mr. Taubman has the full backing of Sothebys directors and his financial advisers said Mr. Taubman will probably have control within a month.

Mr. Taubman told a London news conference that Mr. Henry Ford, grandson of the car pioneer, will be a fellow investor and vice-chairman of a new holding company executive committee.

Federal judge looks into Marc Rich case

NEW YORK (R) — A federal judge Tuesday investigates the tangled dealings surrounding international commodity trader Marc Rich, indicted by a grand jury in the biggest tax-evasion case in U.S. history.

Mr. Rich, 49, has been charged along with two business associates and two of his companies with evading \$48 million in federal taxes. He also faces charges of racketeering, mail and wire fraud and trading with an enemy of the United States by buying oil from Iran when it was holding American hostages.

Mr. Rich could be sentenced to a total of 325 years in jail if found guilty of all 51 charges listed in Monday's grand jury indictment. The federal attorney's office here said Mr. Rich was in Switzerland, where his main company is based, and the United States was seeking to extradite the commodity trader and one of the men charged with him, Mr. Pincus Green. The third man indicted Monday, Mr. Clyde Meltzer, was in New York.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HACOP
GOMOR
GROINI
RUMAD

But he pulls in plenty

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OOOOO OUT OF OOOOO (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEAT ACRID MEMORY LAWFUL
Answer: What those Eskimos loved to do at dinner time—CHEW THE FAT

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's oncoming full Moon finds you in the midst of winding up some conditions that have been confusing to you, so do them in a thorough and thoughtful manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get those duties ahead of you handled well, then confer with an expert about the future, find out where you are headed.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Know what you desire the most end make plans to gain your aims, but be sure to confide in your loved ones.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Know what it is that bigwigs expect of you, as well as kin, and try to please them all. Then handle a civic task.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You get ideas that should be whittled down to the practical level and put in motion quickly.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handling business matters well is important now, and you can also get other persons in business to be of assistance to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Listen to the ideas of partners as well as express your own and reach a fine accord so that greater success is possible.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get your environment more charming and add modern mechanisms. Then you can get your work done more easily.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can combine business with pleasure now and get good results. You are able to express your finest talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do whatever you can to relieve tensions at home and establish more harmony there. Do not invite guests in.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make out the reports that are necessary and be most precise. Then let your can visit others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Good day to take care of your accounting and make sure you know just how you stand. Consult your accountant.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to think of yourself and your own needs and how to best gain them and how to trend the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will be capable of getting old-time business working on a more modern level and ideas whittled down to a practical level. This is a secretive nature.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By May Mannix

ACROSS	26 Responsive	44 Stage figure	15 Soul
1 Triangular	30 Hair job	45 Consented	18 Maine col-
5 Armadillo	31 Cornwall's	46 Flight	20 Examine
10 Relative	32 Top	47 reservation	23 Diver
13 Harsh	33 Bow	51 Victor's	24 Exams
14 Ona who	34 Media	52 reward	25 Songbird
15 Tops	35 Where: Lat.	53 Koko's	26 "— wa all?"
16 Ballow the	36 Wahina	54 Koko's	27 Architect's
17 Scot	37 Seanes	55 Future	28 Vars
19 Shoe part	38 Forsyth's	56 — Cologne	29 Works on
21 Showy	39 Awake	57 Shelley's	30 Lock of
22 Garden	40 Ona who	58 Pen	31 hair
23 Tiny bit	41 Ona who	59 Exhoris	32 Kneeling
24 To an ax-	42 Defies	60 Land alive	33 bench for
degree	43 convanion		34 prayer
	44 Where		35 Coldier
	45 sliders		36 Choir voice
	46 gather		37 Tour of
	47 Dasserts		38 Inspection

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1 Bantar

2 Dies

3 Edit

4 Former actor

5 Peter

6 New York city

7 Like some fruit

8 Indonesian island

9 group

10 Famala

11 rutt

12 Umpira

13 Children

14 Arrow

15 poison

16 Concern

17 OFB

18 53 insect

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WORLD

Mrs. Marcos reportedly plans to quit politics

MANILA (R) — Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, says she is planning to quit politics because her credibility had suffered since the murder last month of former opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Mrs. Marcos, regarded as the most powerful government figure after the president himself, told a news conference for foreign reporters Monday that her decision was "definite and irrevocable."

She said she did not want to become president, adding she would not run for office in elections next year. She at present holds the cabinet post of minister of human settlements with responsibility for community development.

"I would really like to get out of politics. My only strength is my credibility. If I am going to be suspect and a threat I would prefer to

get out into private life," she said. "I am just dying to get out," she said. "I am running from the destruction of my credibility."

She said she was suspected of being implicated in Sen. Aquino's death and of harbouring ambitions of succeeding her husband "and so many other things."

Her decision to get out of politics was personal, taken without having consulted her husband, she said, but added that he supported it.

Mrs. Marcos said a stigma now attached not to the authorities but to the Filipino people following

Sen. Aquino's death. She said she was depressed by the foreign press which she blamed for speculation which had provoked rumours of her involvement in Sen. Aquino's death.

She said she had spoken to Sen. Aquino in New York for three-and-a-half hours in July this year. She thought she had persuaded him to postpone his return to the Philippines because of fears for his safety following intelligence reports that his personal enemies were out to harm him.

Sen. Aquino had told her he wanted to return because of health problems. His heart trouble had started up again. "He told me his time was up," Mrs. Marcos said.

She said she had offered him financial assistance because he had told her that he suspected President Reagan had cut off his grant at Harvard University.



"SHABA" CROSSES DARDANELLES: The 13,000-ton Soviet guided-missile cruiser "Shaba" of the new "Krasina" Class passed through the 40-mile long Turkish Dardanelles Straits before sail-

ing into the Mediterranean via the Aegean Sea. Equipped with two helicopters, the warship was built in the Soviet Navy's Nikolayev shipyards in the Black Sea. (A.P. wirephoto)

Weinberger to discuss arms in China

WASHINGTON (R) — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger leaves this week for talks in Peking aimed at developing military ties with China that could include U.S. arms sales and Chinese production of U.S.-designed weapons.

U.S. officials said they did not expect any major arms deals to be reached, but any weapons agreements with the Soviet Union's communist rival would mark a breakthrough in the so far cool military relationship between Peking and Washington.

Some modest deals are expected to emerge from the visit because China's 4.2 million-strong Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA) is armed with ageing weapons and is in need of modernisation.

Mr. Weinberger leaves Washington on Thursday and, after a short stop in Japan, will be in Peking and other Chinese cities from Sept. 25 to 29.

It will be the first visit of a U.S. defence secretary to China since Harold Brown, President Jimmy Carter's Pentagon chief, was there in 1980.

Mr. Weinberger will also visit Pakistan from Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 before returning to Washington on Oct. 3.

Ties between the United States and China, which gradually warmed under Mr. Carter, have cooled since President Reagan took office despite visits there by two secretaries of state, Alexander Haig and George Shultz.

The main reason for the coolness is the administration's close links with Taiwan, over which Peking claims sovereignty.

On July 15, Mr. Reagan announced the largest-ever military sale to Taiwan — \$530 million worth of equipment, including kits to modernise old U.S.-built M-4 tanks, sea-and land-launched missiles and aircraft parts.

But the sale provoked only a mild reaction from Chinese officials, diplomats in Peking said, and the planned Weinberger trip was not affected.

Helping to moderate the reaction was Washington's easing of regulations governing the transfer of U.S. high technology to China.

A day after Mr. Weinberger's trip was announced on July 26, Yu Qiuli, director of the Chinese army's political department, said military modernisation would come chiefly from China's own defence industries.

U.S. defence officials said China has no "shopping list" of weapons it wants to buy or make, but the army would probably be interested in ways to increase mobility of its ground forces.

They said it was possible that agreements could be reached to build U.S.-designed missiles in China.

But transferring the necessary technology to China may be a stumbling block. Mr. Weinberger has long been strongly opposed to exporting technology for fear it may sometime be used to attack the United States.

Mr. Weinberger, in his talks with Defence Minister Zhang Aiping, is also likely to take up some regional issues including the Soviet military forces on China's borders and the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

In Pakistan, a major recipient of U.S. arms aid, Mr. Weinberger will discuss the modernisation of Pakistani armed forces.

While in Pakistan, Mr. Weinberger is also expected to visit the Khyber Pass refugee camps of some of the three million Afghans who fled their country after Moscow's military intervention there in December, 1979.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Blunt's painting may be given to state

LONDON (R) — A valuable painting owned by Anthony Blunt, Queen Elizabeth's art adviser who was stripped of his knighthood for spying for the Soviets, may go to the nation he betrayed. Prof. Blunt, who died in March after being publicly exposed as traitor in Parliament in 1979, bought the picture by 17th century French master Nicholas Poussin for less than £500 (now \$750) in 1935 and it is now worth up to £500,000 (\$750,000). His will has not been published yet, but British newspapers said lawyers were discussing with tax authorities a prospect of offering the painting to the state to relieve his estate of tax.

Gelli promised Swiss warder 2m francs

GENEVA (R) — Licio Gelli, Italy's most wanted man, promised the warder who engineered his escape from prison two million Swiss francs (\$1 million), a judge said. Judge Jean-Pierre Tremblay, who mounted an inquiry into the Aug. 10 escape, said Monday the warder had admitted Mr. Gelli promised him he would be paid the money about a month after a successful escape. Jailer Edouard Ceresa worked at Geneva's high-security Champdollon prison where Mr. Gelli was imprisoned. Ceresa at first told police he had only been offered 20,000 francs (about \$10,000).

Chinese schoolboy betrays his mother

PEKING (R) — A schoolboy in the Chinese city of Wuhan helped police arrest his mother on charges of swindling, a Chinese newspaper reported Monday. The China Daily said the student, Liu Liangwei, earned the praise of both his school and the police for going to the local public security bureau and leading officers to a relative's home where his mother was hiding. The boy's age was not given. More typically in a country where filial devotion and family ties are still highly prized, the paper also reported that the chief pharmacist of Peking's general military hospital had been expelled from the Communist Party for protecting his gangster son. Jiang Guiren hid his son, wanted on gang-rage charges, in the hospital laboratory during a police raid, it said.

Biologist accused of killing wife

HOBART, Tasmania (R) — An American marine biologist has been accused of murdering his wife after parts of her body were found last week blocking a sewer, police said. Dr. Rory Thompson, 41, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering 37-year-old Maureen Thompson at their home in Hobart, capital of the island state of Tasmania off southern Australia. Police said the couple were United States citizens from California but no further details were available. Parts of Mrs. Thompson, including a severed finger bearing a wedding ring, were found in Hobart's sewage system following her disappearance 10 days ago, police said.

Jobless get chance to be royal staff

LONDON (R) — Britain's royal family has started recruiting servants from the country's main areas of unemployment. Buckingham Palace says. In the past year, seven palace servants have been hired from a job centre with 15,000 registered unemployed in Liverpool, northwest England.

U.S. journalist, family shot dead

FORT WAYNE, Indiana (R) — A journalist of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, his wife and the couple's 11-year-old son were found shot dead in their home Monday, police said. The family's dog was also killed, but the couple's two-year-old daughter was found unharmed, police added. She had apparently been shut inside the house all weekend with the bodies. No murder weapon was discovered, police said. They named the victims as Dan Osborne, 35, an editorial page editor, his wife Jane, and son Dan, 11. All died of multiple gunshot wounds.

Ex-Filipino diplomat denies asylum charge

CANBERRA (R) — Former Filipino diplomat Jose Flor said he wanted to stay in Australia but denied seeking political asylum to stay in Australia but denied seeking political asylum over what he knew about last month's assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Commodore Flor, a retired senior naval officer, said in a statement he only wanted permanent residence to be with his family.

Informed sources in Manila said last week Commodore Flor had sought political asylum because he feared reprisals over his knowledge of the shooting of Sen. Aquino at Manila airport on Aug. 21.

But Commodore Flor, who arrived in Australia recently with his

wife, denied that Monday in a typewritten statement which appeared on a notice board in parliament house in the Australian capital Canberra.

Australian government officials confirmed the statement came from Commodore Flor, an attaché at the Philippines embassy in Canberra from 1972 to 1977.

Commodore Flor said in the statement: "I do not have any knowledge whatsoever about the assassination of Mr. Aquino except that I have read in the papers."

Immigration officials said they had had preliminary talks with Commodore Flor in Australia on a visitor's visa, and any formal application would be considered in due course.

China's 2 most wanted men killed in shootout

PEKING (R) — China's most notorious gangsters, the Wang brothers, have been killed in a final shootout with police and army trackers at a remote mountain hideout in the south, the People's Daily reported Monday.

The brothers, Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei, shot their way out of a police station earlier this year and spent the next few months ranging the country, hopping from train to train and robbing banks.

The pair, who gunned down anyone who got in their way, are believed to have killed 15 people in their career of crime.

After a nationwide manhunt, they were eventually surrounded Sunday in the Wuyi Mountains, near Guangchang County in Jiangxi Province, the People's Daily said.

The Wangs' exploits became almost legendary and the government issued hundreds of thousands of "wanted, dead or alive" posters, offering rewards of several thousand yuan for information leading to their capture.

Wang Zongfang, in his late twen-

ties, was a petty criminal who had spent time in a labour camp in northeast China.

His younger brother Zongwei was reported to be a colourful personality who started out as a quality control inspector but later joined the Chinese army. He became a weapons expert and crack shot as a platoon commander in a special services unit.

The tall, thin youngster and his short, solid-looking elder brother were pulled into a police station on suspicion in February.

They fought their way out and started their months on the run, shooting first and asking questions later.

During one bank robbery — in the central city of Wuhan — Wang Zongwei shot five people dead with five shots, according to widespread reports.

Last Tuesday the Wangs came out of their hideout in the Wuyi Mountains to buy cigarettes in a nearby town. Local people spotted them and told the police, but the brothers slipped the net and disappeared back into the heavily forested mountains.

Walesa signals underground plans rethink

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity union, has signalled a fundamental rethink of opposition strategy which could bring to a close the present form of underground struggle.

Mr. Walesa has questioned the future role of the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK), which has led the underground fight since the December, 1981, military takeover.

He said Sunday night "there has been discussion" on whether the TKK should remain in hiding or take advantage of an amnesty declared by the government for political opponents, which ends on Oct. 31.

Mr. Walesa has repeatedly said the opposition's best organisers should be protected so as to allow their participation in any future campaigns to win the rights demanded by Solidarity.

In a statement from his Gdansk home Mr. Walesa withdrew earlier endorsement of remarks attributed to him by an underground bulletin that it might be time for the TKK to give up and for the opposition to drop the name Solidarity.

But he said the issues, in particular the future of the TKK, had been discussed "in various places."

One former-underground leader, Wladyslaw Hardek, went back to work as a foreman at the rolling mill in the Nowa Huta steelworks in Krakow Monday following his appearance on television last month saying he has given up under the amnesty.

Western reporters have been unable to track down Mr. Hardek, and there has been widespread suspicion among Solidarity supporters that he was captured and pressured into making his statement.

Ironically the fiercest clashes during the third anniversary of the agreements that gave birth to Solidarity on Aug. 31 were in Nowa Huta, where Mr. Hardek had been the chief opposition organiser.

'Fond farewell' if U.N. had to quit N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Reagan administration would raise no impediment if the United Nations decided to remove its headquarters from New York, a U.N. committee has been informed.

Charles Lichtenstein, deputy head of the U.S. delegation, told Soviet representative Igor Yakovlev and other delegates in the committee on host country relations.

"The members of the U.S. mission to the U.N. will be down at dockside waving you a fond farewell as you sail into the sunset," Mr. Lichtenstein was responding to a Soviet charge that the United States was an unworthy host which conspired to violate its obligations to the world body.

Describing the Soviet representative's statement as "a palpable falsehood," Mr. Lichtenstein took up remarks suggesting that the U.N. move away from New York.

"If he or any other representative of a member state of the U.N. wish to propose that the U.N. get out of the U.S.," the American delegate said, "I want to assure the members of this committee and the members of the New York community, and the members indeed of the diplomatic community, that my government will put no impediment in your way."

Public support high

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Two Americans out of three favour giving the United Nations more power to reduce the risk of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, according to a poll published Monday.

The poll indicated that 46 per cent of Americans felt the U.N. was doing a "fairly good" job, while 37 per cent rated it poor. But had the answer "in between" been built into the question, "it might well have been the biggest answer," the report said.

UNITA plans offensive

LISBON (R) — Angolan UNITA guerrillas said their recent big offensive killed more than 2,000 government and Cuban troops and their next move will be towards the capital Luanda.

UNITA's central committee ordered a new three-month general offensive as soon as possible to spread guerrilla activity to the north and west, surround Luanda and put pressure on the capital's transport and communications, a communiqué distributed in Lisbon said.

Forty-nine foreign citizens were captured, UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, added.

UNITA also said it shot down 10 MiG-17 and MiG-21 aircraft and 13 helicopters and captured 3,714 weapons and 112 vehicles.

Twelve Soviet advisers as well as 1,812 government troops and 349 Cuban soldiers were killed in UNITA's first general offensive from Aug. 2 to Sept. 3 which took place in 13 provinces in the south, centre and east, the communiqué said.

The officials noted, however, that if the Soviet searchers found the black box first there was not much chance its actual contents would be disclosed.

Oxford dictionary writers opt to enter the computer age

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

OXFORD, England — After a century fighting a losing battle to keep up with the English language, the writers of the Oxford English Dictionary have decided to call in the computers.

The 13-volume, 16,750-page dictionary, known to scholars throughout the world as the O.E.D., is the most comprehensive catalogue of words in any language. It aims to list, define and trace the origins of every word used in English literature printed anywhere in the world, from Oxford to Ottawa and from Melbourne to Montego Bay.

Half a million words have been logged to date but with 500 new

ones coined every year and innumerable new meanings being grafted on to old words, the job is never-ending.

The Oxford word-gatherers are just coming to the end of a 25-year-cycle of updating the work from "A" to "Z" and they are determined that next time round they will have help from modern technology.

Tenders have gone out to computer companies for a deal worth around £4 million (\$6 million) which will not only make the job of writing the dictionary easier, but will put it "on line" to computer screens the world over.

Richard Charkin of the Oxford University press reckons the move could turn the dictionary into a money-spinning product essential to lawyers, diplomats, linguists

and scholars no matter what language they speak.

"Whatever the French say, English is the principal language of the world and it is going to become more so," he said.

Tie into the computer a multi-lingual index matching French, Chinese or Swahili words with their English equivalents, and the dictionary could become a vital tool in international exchanges.

"It would provide a single source defining a word for all languages — a fundamental building block for things like trade and treaties," Mr. Charkin said.

Another possibility is that the dictionary could provide a word-bank for a new generation of computers which would use "natural language" rather than the special codes needed for today's machines.

hines.

'A to Ant'

It is a long way from the patient labours of the first dictionary-makers at Oxford, who proudly unveiled "A to Ant" back in 1884. They did not reach "Z" until 1933, by which time they had half a century of words beginning with "A" to catch up with.

That first Oxford English Dictionary is still in print, rolling unspooled from the same metal printers' plates. Filling a metre of shelf space and weighing 102 pounds (46 kg), it is in every sense a monumental work.

The job of producing a supplement embracing all the new words of this technological age

begin in 1957.

Three volumes have appeared, each hailed as a historic event by writers, academics, crossword buffs and scrabble players. The last, running from "se" (a Chinese musical instrument) to "z-z-z-z" (used in comic strips to indicate sleeping), is due out late next year.

By that time volume one of the supplement will already be 12 years out of date. So, as Mr. Charkin commented, the publishers had no choice but to think of something new.

"You can't expect people to look up a supplement to a supplement," he says. When the computer arrives, it will be possible to integrate old words with new in the databank, eliminating the need for future supplements,